FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY DENIES MISTREATMENT OF ARGENTINES

PY171817 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2247 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Oct (NA)--The Paraguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires today refuted newspaper reports on the alleged mistreatment of several Argentine citizens as a result of the investigations into the assassination of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza.

An official communique of the Paraguayan Embassy noted that those reponsible for Paraguayan public order "may just have overdone their impatient procedures--if that happened--regarding foreigners who are not legal residents of the country." It also stated that "those who exaggerate this incident evidently do so with speculative intentions."

In the same communique, the embassy noted that "the border traffic is returning to normal and the country's doors soon will be open to all good foreigners who seek refuge in its warm hospitality."

The communique states: "Buenos Aires newspapers and magazines recently have given much publicity to events in Asuncion since the violent death of General Somoza Debayle, its social reprecussions and the alleged uncontrolled repression by Paraguayan police in efforts to apprehend those guilty of the bloody episode."

The Paraguayan Embassy communique adds: "In addition to reports on the ruthless incident, the news media stressed that about 100 Argentine citizens who live in Paraguay were victims of physical violence, coercion and outrages by the Paraguayan police without apparent or justified reasons."

The embassy asserts: "Our information about the events that occurred in the country as a result of terrorist aggression, which suddenly shattered the peaceful atmosphere in which we Paraguayans have long been accustomed to living, come from very reliable sources." It adds that "a minimum of impatient procedures, if there were any," only affected foreigners who were not legal residents. The communique then recalls that "Paraguay, as everybody knows, is a country preeminently friendly to foreigners. The foreigner is esteemed and respected" and "contrary to the misfortunes which other countries are suffering, Paraguay is busily building its future under a fruitful peace which no one, least of all foreign criminals, has the right to alter."

The communique concludes: "The drama which shook the feelings of the country may have forced some isolated police groups, victims of the confusion, to intervene with excessive zeal in their effort to return peace to the country."

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FROM PARAGUAY

PY161817 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1720 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Oct (TELAM)--Miguel Angel Bestard, under secretary of the Paraguayan Interior Ministry and member of the Yacyreta Administration Council, said today on arriving unexpectedly in our country from Asuncion that he has come to talk with his colleagues, the Argentine members of the council, regarding the resettlements, which have a tendency to be resolved quickly.

He also termed as totally inexact statements made by Adm Isaac Rojas regarding alleged irregularities in the granting of the Yacyreta contracts. In this respect, he said that the Paraguayan members have refuted the statements because that was the right thing to do. All of them were in agreement regarding the bid on that occasion.

The official then was told that today's issue of a morning newspaper indicates that refutation was not signed by the Argentine directors. To this he answered: I have not read today's newspaper but, notwithstanding, it is not a question of whether it was signed. It is a question of the Paraguayan directors doing so in the name of the Paraguayan sector.

Regarding Yacyreta, he said that it is going well and that there are no obstacles. Everything is in harmony and problems that existed last year have been fully overcome.

ARGENTINE-SPANISH COMMISSION DISCUSSES TRADE, EEC

PY202011 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine and Spanish Economy Ministers Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz and Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, respectively, this afternoon signed the final document of the eighth meeting of the Argentine-Spanish Joint Commission.

During the meetings of the joint commission, which started last Monday, subjects related to bilaterial trade and cooperation between the two countries were discussed. Argentina expressed concern at the possible negative consequences which Spain's entry into the European Common Market could have for its exports.

That concern was clearly expressed in the document, in which it is said that Argentina's policy of developing its foreign trade should be duly taken into account in bilateral trade with Spain and also with the European Common Market. It was stressed that our government expects that cooperation agreements with Spain will remain in force after the latter country joins the EEC.

It was also stressed that Argentine exports to Spain, particularly of products whose imports is now subject to state trade rules, will have all the guarantees of continuity due to traditional and permanent deliveries and should, in any case, not be subject to any discriminatory treatment in the context of relations between the EEC and third countries.

ENERGY CHIEF DESCRIBES URANIUM REFINING PLANT

PY162147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 14 Oct (NA)--A uranium refining plant, which is being built here and which will allow Argentina to have full control over the primary cycle for producing nuclear fuel, will become operational at the end of 1981 with an initial production of 150 tons per year.

Rafael Coppa, chief of the Cordoba plant of the National Atomic Energy Commission, told the media that the uranium refining process used by Argentina is currently used in Great Britian and the FRG. Coppa said that the uranium refining plant, which is being built on the outskirts of this city, will be finished by the end of next year and will yield an initial annual production of 150 tons. This will "allow Argentina to get rid of its dependency abroad" in this field.

Coppa also pointed out that by making this plant operational, Argentina will take full control of the primary cycle of nuclear fuel production. That is, the entire process of preparing radioactive material will be completed in the country. The primary production cycle of nuclear fuel comprises: prospecting, extraction, production and refinement or purification of radioactive material until it is placed in the reactor, designing and construction of the tubes or containers for it.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Outgoing Portuguese Ambassador Alfredo Lencastre de Veiga visited President Videla this morning to say goodbye, as he has concluded his tour of duty and is returning to Portugal. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 20 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL ATTEND AMAZON PACT MEETING

PY201909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Foreign Ministry today announced that Bolivia will attend the meeting of foreign ministries of Amazon Pact countries to be held in the Brazilian city of Belem. This meeting will start 21 October and continue throughout the week.

Eight South American countries are coordinating efforts to promote the harmonious development of their respective Amazon lands, to result in equal benefits for all of them.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry also has revealed that the Brazilian Government has accepted the appointment of Dionisio Foyanini as the new Bolivian ambassador in Brasilia.

PRESIDENT GARCIA VOWS TO DESTROY 'EXTREMISM'

PY201941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP)--It was learned here today that in a speech delivered in Aiquile in the central part of the country, Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza stated that we will not give up until extremism is totally destroyed and our fraternal peasants, miners and members of the middle class are allowed to live in peace.

Garcia Meza indicated that the armed forces are firmly united and will not give up the struggle against extremism and that they are side by side with the peasants and that, therefore, the government of national reconstruction wants to update the agrarian reform. He harshly criticized the politicians who have done nothing for the peasants but who seek their support with political chicanery and demagoguery.

He finally indicated that the whole country will begin an economic drive based on the work of all of the population.

Exile of Opposition Leaders

PY171512 Paris AFP in Spanish 1032 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza said yesterday that the national reconstruction government will declare bad Bolivians, who are discrediting Bolivia abroad, enemies of the fatherland so they may never return from exile. General Garcia Meza attended a peasant rally at Achacachi on the northern Altiplano where he asserted that the government is normalizing its relations with other countries which are becoming convinced that the extremist propaganda is untrue. He also said that the bad Bolivians who are damaging the image of the fatherland are Domitila Chungara, Jenaro Flores, Jaime Paz Zamora and former President Hernan Siles Zuazo.

INTERIOR MINISTER TO REQUEST EXTRADITION OF PREDECESSOR

PY201905 Paris AFP in Spanish 1555 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Oct (AFP)--Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez reported here today that he will request the extradition of his predecessor, Jorge Selum Vaca Diez, for being involved in cocaine trafficking. Selum Vaca Diez was interior minister during the government of Lidia Gueiler Tejada. His whereabouts are not known although it is presumed he is residing in the Peruvian capital. Arce Gomez stated that on confirming Selum's involvement, the armed forces managed to have him dismissed, but that Mrs Gueiler awarded him a diplomatic post immediately afterwards.

FORMER HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHAIRMAN RELEASED

PY171420 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 11 Oct 80 P 9

[Text] (ANF)--Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the Bolivian Episcopal Conference reported here today that Father Julio Tumiri, who had been held under arrest at the General Staff Headquarters, was released in response to the demand of the Episcopal Conference.

Other church sources reported that Father Tumiri was taken 3 days ago to a Franciscan convent at Mizque, which belongs to the Aiquile Prelature in Cochabamba Department.

Father Tumiri was chairman of the Human Rights Commission and was detained during the second half of July. According to church sources, he will stay at Mizque for an indefinite period.

POLICE INVESTIGATE DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS IN ORURO

PY171945 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Oruro--Police investigation agencies have reported that they are making a swift inquiry into persons responsible for two dynamite explosions that took place last Tuesday near the (Juan Michael Fratos) School. According to a police report, the explosions occurred between 2130 and 2145 on Tuesday and caused no damage. The report also says that the results of the investigation will be made known soon.

SHORTAGES, PRICE INCREASES IN FOODSTUFFS REPORTED

PY151235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1551 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 13 Oct (TELAM)--According to details released by the National Statistics Institute (INE), there was a 4.62-percent increase in the cost of basic foodstuffs during August. There also was a shortage of such foodstuffs as rice, meat and oranges during the same month.

The INE's monthly bulletin states, when referring to what happened in August, that the cost increase in food was mainly due to the fact that, despite the freezing of prices in August, 90 percent of the articles with frozen prices suffered changes.

According to the INE, the principal price increases affected rice 8.09 percent; meat 4.15 percent; boned meat 2.1 percent; and evaporated milk 3.47 percent.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES--La Paz, 18 Oct (AFP)--The Central Bank reported today that the country's balance of payments deficit amounted to $155.4 million in 1979. Exports of minerals amounted to $591 million and hydrocarbons, $149 million. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 18 Oct 80 PY]

TRADE WITH PERU--La Paz, 30 Sep (TELAM)--The Bolivian-Peruvian Chamber of Commerce has reported that 51.3 percent of Bolivian exports to the Andean Pact during 1979 went to Peru. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1931 GMT 30 Sep 80 PY]

PURCHASE OF ARGENTINE WHEAT--Bolivian Industry and Commerce Minister Mario Guzman Moreno and representatives of the Argentine companies Nidera and Sifra have signed an agreement for the purchase of 235,000 tons of Argentine wheat by Bolivia. This purchase was made possible through a line of credit for $50 million granted by the Argentine Government. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Oct 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON 'ROUTINE TRANSFERS' OF AMBASSADORS

PY201914 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2257 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has handed out to the press a note saying that "some press organs in recent days have reported that some ambassadors at important diplomatic posts have been asked to resign," and nothing that such a report regarding the Chilean ambassador to the Holy See, Hector Riesle, was untrue. Regarding some changes of personnel in the Foreign Ministry, the note explains that they were just routine transfers and year-end reassignments.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ON ELECTRICITY, RICE PRODUCTION

PY202352 Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile 20 Oct (AFP)--It was learned here today that Chile and the PRC have signed an agreement of immediate support in the electricity field and to carry out studies on the rice production situation in Chile.

Chilean Agriculture Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, who visited Beijing recently, stated that two Chinese experts will leave for Santiago to carry out studies in the rice sector. The minister also invited a group of Chinese experts to learn about Chilean methods of planning and evaluating hydroelectric resources and the Chilean technique for rural electrification.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF 11 SEP PLEBISCITE RELEASED

PY161319 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Osvaldo Iturriaga, the comptroller general of the republic, held a meeting yesterday with Chilean President Pinochet, during which he submitted the official results of the plebiscite held on 11 September.

According to these results, 6,261,868 persons voted on 11 September. Of these 4,204,879 persons, or 67.04 percent, voted in favor, and 1,893,420 persons, or 30.19 percent, voted against. [figures as heard]

EDITORIAL REJECTS STATE DEPARTMENT DECLARATION ON PLEBISCITE

PY201452 Santiago Chile LA NACION in Spanish 14 Oct [illegible] p 8-A

[Editorial: "Relations With the United States"]

[Text] During a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Pan-American Society and the Chilean-American Chamber of Commerce, the Chilean ambassador to Washington has referred to attitudes of the U.S. Government, which are tantamount to intolerable interference in our domestic affairs.

The ambassador confirmed his protest of a Department of State declaration regarding the Chilean plebiscite which purports to deny the validity and legitimacy of public opinion expressed freely and in a sovereign manner at the ballot box. That declaration is not only "an unjustified attack on a friendly government," but also shows a deplorable lack of information on the true situation in Chile.

On 11 September this country, by an unquestionable majority of more than two-thirds, pronounced itself in favor of the new constitution which has been conceived to guarantee the development of Chilean democracy through norms protecting and defending it against the disintegrating action of Marxist totalitarianism.

Whether those foreigners who try to set themselves up as mentors of the Chilean political process like it or not, the people have deliberately chosen their road and are advancing toward a future of progress and prosperity in democracy and freedom.

International relations can only prosper within the framework of nonintervention and of respect for the free determination of nations, and this has been pointed out in the speeches given in the last few days by the Chilean and Brazilian presidents during their historic meeting in Santiago.

Furthermore, 7 years have now gone by since Chile left its Marxist experience behind, and it is about time for certain governments to no longer let themselves be taken in regarding what is happening in the country. The truth is now known throughout the world and the quaint efforts of some international news media to distort and deny that truth are losing effect and impact. The recent attempt by Spanish extremist newsmen to show a distorted and caricatured image of Chile on that country's television is the most decisive proof of an unscrupulous way of lying, when this suits certain political leanings.

Attempts to influence the course of Chilean events from abroad are due to an incorrigible mistake typical of the ignorance of our peculiarities and of Chilean patriotic pride. The loss of prestige of the Marxist and Christian Democratic opposition groups mainly stems from their financial, ideological and strategic dependence on foreign countries, a fact which should be duly assessed by some European and American sectors which try to judge us from the points of view of those groups.

The firm and clear speech given by our ambassador to the United States fixed the limits of nonintervention and also made it clear that the relations between the two countries have a common goal of prosperity and mutual benefit. His words that "our new political institutions will be for the benefit of a politically and economically free people, a people with real motives to defend democracy, a people overcoming violence and extremism," point to the realities of a nation which, thus strengthened in its internal structure and external influence, claims with dignity the place of respect and consideration to which it has a right.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES SEVERAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

PY202019 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The current minister-secretary general of government, Gen Sergio Badiola, will be appointed head of the Chilean military mission in Spain. He will be replaced by Gen Rene Vidal, current head of the Chilean military mission in Washington. In turn, General Vidal will be replaced by the current director of the Superior Academy of National Security, Gen Rigoberto Rubio.

This information was disclosed this morning by President Augusto Pinochet during an informal talk with journalists. He added that these and other changes will take place during the first quarter of 1981.

The president also disclosed that Gen Luis Danus has been appointed director of the Superior Academy of National Security and that Col (Jaime Lucares), current chief of the military household, will be given a job abroad. At the same time, Lt Col (Jorge Valerino) will be sworn in as the new chief of the military household.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM IMPORTS--A report of the Central Bank points out that Chile imported petroleum worth $558 million from January through August 1980, as compared to $505 million for the same period last year. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Oct 80 PY]

TURBAY AYALA COMMENTS ON SEABED TALKS WITH VENEZUELA

PA180334 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 17 Oct (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala tonight voiced hopes of reaching a speedy border settlement with Venezuela, stressing that "it makes no sense to have this case settled in international courts."

Turbay, who is making a 36-hour visit to this city in western Colombia, then emphasized: "I see the best possibilities for negotiating despite the outbursts by Venezuela's minorities because of President Luis Herrera Campins' integrationist spirit."

Although he refrained from being more specific on the subject, the chief of state said that "it is necessary to learn thoroughly the results of this new stage in negotiations in order to know what means to adopt." He concluded by pointed out: "With direct negotiations, comments by the governments are unnecessary, for now."

It was recalled here that the two negotiating delegations for the delimitation of surface and underwater areas in the Gulf of Venezuela today in Caraballeda (Venezuela) postponed their discussions until 10 November.

COLOMBIA, USSR TO DISCUSS INCREASING BILATERAL TRADE

PA201943 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Colombia and the Soviet Union will open a ministerial level meeting in this city on Wednesday with a view to revising the present state of their economic relations. Right now the commercial balance of the two nations shows a deficit for Colombia. A Foreign Ministry report states that trade amounted to $26.4 million last year.

The revision of trade will begin on Wednesday during the meeting of the two nation's joint committees headed by Colombian Development Minister Andres Restrepo and Aleksey Manzhulo, the Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo arrived today. He will be attending the meeting of the joint Colombian-Soviet committee scheduled for next Wednesday. The high-ranking official, accompanied by other delegates of the Soviet Government, will hold meetings with several sectors of the national economy to explore the possibilities of increasing bilateral trade.

JUDGES DEMAND GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST ASSASSINATION

PA161934 Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 15 Oct (AFP)--Colombian magistrates and judges today demanded greater government protection for their lives, following the slaying of Judge Jairo Marin Jaramillo in Medellin 3 days ago, it was reported here. Marin Jaramillo, according to early reports, was killed in revenge for a ruling against criminals apparently linked to drugs.

The association of judges demanded greater government vigilance for its members and ordered a 60-minute work stoppage today to protest the lack of protection in the fulfillment of their duties. An association spokesman noted that the judges are afraid to apply real justice as they may be killed at any time on the street by the sentenced criminal or his companions.

"We do not want a policeman posted for each judge's protection, but we want more vigilance and guarantees for magistrates and judges in a country where crime is alarmingly on the upswing," the spokesman said.

In Colombia this year seven magistrates and judges have been killed by criminals.

Another Judge Murdered

PA210307 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin--The slaying in this city of Judge Ana Cecilia Cartagena has caused widespread surprise and concern among the population. The justice official died at a local clinic after having been shot several times while in a downtown sector of this departmental capital. Two men on a moving motorcycle fired at the judge at pointblank range and rapidly escaped on the fast-moving vehicle.

Administrative Department of Security and F-2 agents in Medellin have initiated a thorough search of the area in an all-out effort to capture the murderers.

The attempt is believed to be an act of reprisal for the investigation of drug trafficking activities, since Judge Ana Cecilia Cartagena was considered one of the toughest judges in the country. Several judges have recently been killed in Medellin, Cali and other northern Colombian cities after having been assigned to investigate drug trafficking activities.

GOVERNMENT ASKS COMMUNIST PARTY TO HELP STOP VIOLENCE

PA101955 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--Government Minister German Zea Hernandez invited the Communist Party, PCC, to cooperate in the national effort to put an end to the wave of kidnappings, murders and other criminal activities in the country. The minister said that if the communists decide to join the campaign against subversion, it would be a great step forward because most of the disturbances are the result of the action of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, considered to be the armed branch of that party.

Zea Hernandez added that FARC has no possibility of overthrowing the government, explaining that they cannot neutralize the action of the Colombian Armed Forces or the decision of the Colombian people.

M-19 AGAIN INTERRUPTS TV BROADCAST, AIRS MESSAGE

PA171917 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota, 17 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here today that after interrupting the sound of Colombia's television system, the 19 April Movement (M-19), a nationalistic guerrilla group, last night called on Colombians to join in a "revolutionary union."

Technicians from the National Radio and Television Institute said today that the interruption, the fifth one carried out by the M-19 in the past 2 months, occurred during a newscast but was audible only in the capital of the republic.

A man and woman from the seditious group, which in February occupied the Embassy of the Dominican Republic here and held several diplomats hostage, also criticized recent increases in the price of fuels authorized by the government. In his statement, the M-19 spokesman offered, in the name of the movement, the spade of liberator Simon Bolivar to bring together labor unions, communal action boards, students, workers and intellectuals in a "revolutionary union."

The police have been unable to detect the source of the M-19 sound transmissions, but it is believed that they are made from a motor vehicle. In an attempt to find it, policemen and soldiers have been staging raids and inspections, but to no avail.

ROLDOS CANCELS VISITS TO MEXICO, EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

PA130010 Paris AFP in Spanish 1720 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Quito, 12 Oct (AFP)--According to official sources, the visit Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos had planned to make to Mexico and several European countries has been canceled.

This decision was adopted in view of the indefinite suspension of the summit meeting of sovereign rulers and chiefs of state of OPEC. This meeting was scheduled to take place in Baghdad on 4 November.

The war that erupted between Iraq and Iran has forced the OPEC countries to cancel this summit meeting. The OPEC finance ministers' meeting that was to take place in Quito on 6 October also had to be canceled. The oil ministers meeting scheduled for 14 October in London suffered the same fate.

The Ecuadorean president's visit to Mexico, Spain, France and Germany was contingent upon the oil meeting in Baghdad, well-informed sources noted. The tour was to have been from 26 October to 14 November. In view of this situation, the president has decided to suspend the presidential tour. He will go only to the meeting of Andean chiefs of state to take place on 17 December in Santa Marta, Colombia.

The Santa Marta meeting is being held to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of liberator Simon Bolivar. In that meeting, the participants will discuss the programs being implemented in the region and will give political support to the integrationist process.

ROLDOS ON STATE OF COUNTRY, NEED TO IMPROVE

PA120414 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] In a solemn meeting to celebrate the independence of Guayaquil, President Jaime Roldos Aguilera has said that we have already gone through 14 months of constitutional government and that this is not the moment to review the road we have already travelled. He said, however, that our people's democratic vocation is now stronger, to the detriment of those who keep seeing dark shadows and clouds on the immediate horizon of our fatherland and those who believe that emerging from a de facto regime was easy.

He said that Ecuador looks good when compared with the political situation in the rest of our America. He added that this should not console the government, because if we look good, we must look better by strengthening our political democracy and human rights, by improving the clear democratic understanding among the branches of the state and by overcoming the natural contradictions of the first few months of the government.

OFFICIAL DENIES ISSUING PASSPORTS TO BOLIVIAN EXILES

PA191424 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] A Foreign Ministry spokesman has formally denied a La Paz-datelined news item carried by EFE that the Ecuadorean Government has issued passports to political leaders Hernan Siles Zuazo and Jaime Paz Zamora. According to the same source, whenever Paz Zamora has entered Ecuador he has used his Bolivian passport.

Siles Zuazo, who was deprived of his personal papers, arrived in Quito without a passport in September. The spokesman reported that the Ecuadorean Government, as is required in such cases, issued a travel document to him pursuant to the law on passports, special certificates and travel documents, so that he could leave the country.

SALVADORAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PY201456 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 20 Oct 80 p 10

[Text] Salvadoran Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides and his adviser David Escobar Galindo will meet this morning with Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues and later they will hold a working session with the three Foreign Ministry deputy secretaries.

The high-ranking Salvadoran officials arrived the day before yesterday on an official visit with the objective of establishing the basis for trade between our country and the Central American country.

The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister told the press that the object of his visit is to establish closer ties between Paraguay and his country, which is a part of his government's plan to do the same with all countries.

After saying that El Salvador considers Paraguay "one of its best friends," he stated that his visit already represents a form of contact. He talked about the situation in his country, noting that El Salvador is confronted with terrorism and savage subversion. The Salvadoran deputy foreign minister then added that the guerrillas are being defeated and the Salvadoran Government is consolidating its position.

ARGENTINE CITIZEN SEEKS ASYLUM AT MEXICAN EMBASSY

PY171421 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Juan Jose Argullero, an Argentine citizen about 28, was given asylum at the Mexican Embassy in our country 2 days ago. Mexican Ambassador Col Guillermo Albert Robles last night answered HOY's questions about the refugee.

Colonel Robles told HOY that "a man sought political asylum at the embassy 2 days ago and was immediately granted the status of political refugee. He added: "Based on the investigations, I have sound reasons to believe that he is not wanted as a common criminal."

[Question] How could you know that?
[Answer] Because he himself admitted that he only participated in some union activities during the Peron era, but that some of his relatives were more actively involved. This man has been living in Paraguay for 2 years and I do not believe he might be connected with any recent operation.

[Question] Will he obtain asylum in Mexico?
[Answer] I understand he wants to go to Mexico but this is up to him. According to the Caracas Charter, he may do so unless I receive adequate assurances that he will not be persecuted here.

[Question] If he is not being persecuted, why do you think he sought asylum?
[Answer] Well, he is wanted by the Paraguayan Army. I have proof of this because I have investigated and confirmed it. I suppose he is afraid and since he has no record, I decided to grant him asylum. I have already notified the Foreign Ministry of my decision and I am waiting for a reply.

[Question] Are you sure he is innocent?
[Answer] From what I know about people, I believe I can tell when someone is telling the truth. I think he is a victim of circumstances, that he was dragged into this situation because of his background. I do not believe him guilty of anything.

[Question] When will you have more details?
[Answer] On Monday when I meet with Foreign Ministry officials. For the time being, I can only confirm the report that a man has been given asylum at the embassy.

HERRERA POSTPONES VISITS TO ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, ITALY

PA190331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0202 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] La Fría, Venezuela, 18 Oct (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has postponed the trip he was planning to make soon to Romania, Yugoslavia and Italy, including the Vatican City, it was officially announced here tonight. Herrera Campins himself said that the decision was made yesterday after considering the progress of the discussion about the trip. He said that agreements, which he termed very interesting, had not been completed with the Governments of Romania, Yugoslavia and Italy. According to press reports, the trip was to have been made between 3 and 12 November. No other probable date was mentioned by Herrera or sources near him.

MINES MINISTER CONFIRMS BRAZIL WILL GET MORE OIL

PA172032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1123 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 17 Oct (EFE)--Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti has confirmed here that his country will supply an additional 35,000 barrels of oil per day to Brazil in exchange for 200,000 tons of sugar. The official revealed yesterday that Brazil guaranteed the sugar supply under conditions which are more favorable than those existing on the international market. However, in addition to this, Venezuela is requesting that Brazil supply it with 380,000 tons of soybeans, but negotiations are pending.

Calderon Berti met here with Sigeki Weki, president of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation on Wednesday. They agreed to increase the 53,000 daily barrels that Venezuela currently exports to Brazil to 88,000.

"With this," the Venezuelan minister explained, "we are helping Brazil to lessen the effect of the oil shortage it is facing as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq." Brazil is no longer receiving the 60,000 barrels daily it imported from Iran and the 400,000 it received from Iraq, Calderon Berti said.

NO DEADLINE SET FOR TALKS WITH COLOMBIA ON SEA LIMIT

PA151257 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] There is neither agreement nor stalemate in the talks on the delimitation of [words indistinct], the Colombian and Venezuelan delegates have reported. They dismissed any possibility of freezing the negotiations for the time being. Venezuelan delegation leader Gustavo Planchart said his delegation is working on a definitive solution that may be productive and will achieve a fair and equitable delimitation pursuant to law so that the problem can be solved. He said that neither country has set a date for wrapping up the round of talks in Venezuela.

Talks Suspended Until 10 Nov

PA172013 Paris AFP in Spanish 1849 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 17 Oct (AFP)--It was announced here today that the Colombian and Venezuelan delegations which are negotiating the delimitation of surface and underwater areas of the Gulf of Venezuela suspended their talks until 10 November to report to their governments.

This suspension was announced in a communique which ended at least this phase of the sixth round of talks which could be renewed in this city on Venezuela's Caribbean coast 60 km from Caracas. The communique noted that in the future the [words indistinct] Governments of Colombia and Venezuela.

PANAMA, COSTA RICA TO ANALYZE EFFECT OF TRADE MEASURES

PA180224 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Government today announced its intention to analyze jointly with Panamanian officials the effects of the economic measures implemented in Costa Rica through the free trade treaty between the two countries. Olmedo Castro, general integration director, said in San Jose today that in the next few days officials from the two nations will meet to analyze the effects of the measures which, according to Panama, seriously affect trade with the neighboring country.

The Costa Rican official added that in the first 9 months of this year Costa Rican exports to Panama have totaled $29.8 million, while imports to Costa Rica have totaled $18.4 million. This indicates that Costa Rica has a favorable balance of $11.4 million.

INDUSTRY SAID HURT BY RESTRICTIVE COSTA RICAN MEASURES

PA210218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] In view of the fact that Panama's exports to Costa Rica are being affected by the restrictive economic measures adopted by the Costa Rican Government, government officials, executives from the Latin American Export Bank and the Association of Industrialists held an important meeting this afternoon.

At the meeting it was agreed to propose to the national government the establishment of a currency compensation system through the National Bank of Panama and the Costa Rican central bank as an immediate solution to the problem. It was said that with this measure the prices of Panamanian export products would not be affected and monetary parity would be maintained between the two countries.

It was also said at the meeting that the Costa Rican deputy economy minister will come to Panama this week with a government delegation to discuss with local authorities a way to solve the problem which is affecting one-third of Panama's manufactured export products. This situation violates the bilateral free trade treaty between the two countries.

Today's meeting was attended by officials from the Commerce and Industries and Finance and Treasury Ministries, the National Bank of Panama and the Latin American Export Bank and members of the Panamanian Association of Industrialists.

Although no final solution was worked out for the crisis, industrialists and government officials are discussing ways to implement a system of currency compensation as the quickest and most practical solution to the crisis.

VACAMONTE PORT OFFICIAL ON CUBAN SHIP TRAFFIC

PA162327 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Jesus Antonio Correa, administrator of the port of Vacamonte, has told LA PRENSA that "the Cuban ships frequently arrive at the port and they are very good clients since they pay with dollars and in advance."

Administrator Correa was interviewed to clarify reports that Cuban ships are docked at the port under strict security measures. This was denied by Mr Correa.

The port official indicated that Panama has a neutrality treaty and its ports should be open to ships of all countries. Furthermore, the port needs the presence of ships to guarantee its operation and because of this all ships are accepted and efforts are being made to attract new clients. We are currently trying to get Czechoslovak ships to use Vacamonte, Correa added.

There are currently two Cuban ships at the port: a merchant ship and fishing boat being repaired which has been docked 11 days. These ships belong to the "Flo-Cuba" organization and are represented by Lloyds of London.

Correa said that as part of the efforts to attract new clients to the port, there will be a meeting tomorrow with owners of tuna boats of the American association and of other countries to promote the Panamanian installations.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SELECTS LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION MEMBERS

PA171548 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 17 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] The National Assembly of Community Representatives yesterday elected 35 of the 37 members who will make [up] the 57-member National Legislative Commission.

Election of the remaining two legislators was postponed until Monday after the fourth member of the representatives of Panama and Colon Provinces failed to garner the number of votes required by the regulations.

In Panama Province, the fourth member is to be decided between Reps. Alberto de Santis and Octavio Trujillo. In Colon, between Mrs. Candida R. de Jackson and Ramon de la Guardia.

Betania community Rep. Robledo Landero, Carlos A. Barsallo and Carlos Perez were the three Panama representatives elected yesterday to serve on the legislative commission.

Former Assembly Chairman Blas J. Celis, Inez Delgado Betagon and Fermin Borel are the three chosen for Colon Province.

The 37 assemblymen will make up the legislative commission along with the 19 elected in popular provincial elections last Sept 28.

In other developments the assembly has scheduled a meeting for this morning on Ancon Hill in "a noble gesture of reaffirmation of Panamanian nationality."

Chairman Luis de Leon Arias is scheduled to make a pronouncement during the meeting.

Other members of the legislative commission elected yesterday were:

Bocas del Toro: Harley James Mitchell, Silvestre Archibold, Hipolito Migar and Vicente Midi.
Cocle: Humberto Sanchez Sarmiento, Demetrio Villarreal, Julio Arcia and Chrisnel Sucre Serrano.
Chiriqui: Emilia A. de Young, Carlos Ramon Alvarado, Juvencio Valdes and Roosevelt Reyes.
Darien: Cesar Melo, Antonio Ramos, Rodrigo Othon and Menedesmo Torres.
Herrera: Sotero Alfonso, Fermin Cortez Caballero, Bernabe Rodriguez and Manuel R. Garcia.
Los Santos: Jose Maria Saavedra, Ovidio Medina, Marcelino Garcia and Roberto Cohen.
Veraguas: Fabio Juarez, Rolando Torres, Arcenio Cornejo and Abraham Ellis.
San Blas: Miguel de Leon.

NEW RADIO NETWORK INTENDS TO COVER ENTIRE COUNTRY

PA181422 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Oct 80 p 39

[From "The Little Coffeeshop" column by Antonio Graell]

[Text] While we are on the subject of radio, Omega Stereo, a radio network that will be inaugurated soon, will cover the entire nation. 107 mHz for Panama, Colon, Darien, San Blas, Cocle, Herrera and Los Santos and 97.7 for Chiriqui, Bocas del Toro and Veraguas. Good luck.

COSTA RICA

FORMER OFFICIAL SAYS NO ARMS RECEIVED FROM CUBA

PA171354 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Costa Rican former Deputy Public Security Minister Enrique Montealegre told the weapons smuggling investigation committee that during the time of the war in Nicaragua, he was the link between the Costa Rican Government and the OAS delegates.

He also says that he does not recall any flights bringing weapons from Cuba; these flights came from Panama. He said that he went to Venezuela to meet with Carlos Andres Perez and to Panama to meet with Omar Torrijos to ask them for military aid in case it was needed to defend the national sovereignty. He received an affirmative answer in both cases.

Former Minister Montealegre said that 500 rifles were received from Venezuela and added that [words indistinct] also arrived from Panama. He does not remember any weapons arriving from Mexico or Colombia.

He said that he does not recall if all the weapons lent to us were returned. Ministry official William [name indistinct] was in charge of this. I do not know anything about the return of the weapons, the former security minister said.

SECURITY TO INVESTIGATE SHOOTING ON NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA210344 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has ordered an exhaustive investigation of a supposed aggression against some Public Health Ministry officials launched from Nicaraguan territory. According to the charges filed by the ministry officials, someone opened fire on them from Nicaraguan territory on the right bank of the San Juan River on the Nicaraguan border. A similar incident was experienced by Deputy Roman Corrales Blanco while he was on an inspection tour of the same sector several days ago.

EL SALVADOR

CHURCH OFFERS MEDIATION FOR PROMPT, LASTING PEACE

PA210000 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Oct 80 pp 3, 15

[Text] The Episcopal Conference of El Salvador [CEDES] has offered its mediation between the government and the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses [CRM] to reach an immediate and lasting peace needed by the Salvadoran people, according to the conference document. The following is the text of the Episcopal Conference document:

"Message from the bishops of El Salvador offering to serve as mediators between the government junta, the CRM and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] to achieve the nation's peace.

"Deeply dismayed in the face of the sorrow affecting our beloved fatherland, the bishops of El Salvador hereby offer our mediation between the revolutionary government junta, the CRM and the DRU, (?requested) recently by the revolutionary governing junta.

"We are willing to make any sacrifice so that this offer might yield the desired results of producing a dialogue which may achieve the desired peace.

"Our intervention is not meant to be a participation in the partisan political activities of the country, but rather a part of our duties as citizens and as pastors of the Salvadoran people.

"We expect an answer from the contesting parties on whether our offer is accepted in the mediation.

"We also ask, should the dialogue and our mediation be accepted, that all warring activity be suspended as well as all measures of reprisal.

"Finally, we invite all Christians to join in prayer so that the divine light might shine upon us and make possible new paths to achieve peace.

"San Salvador, on 17 October 1980.

"[Signed] Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vicente, vice president of CEDES; Benjamin Barrera y Reyes, bishop of Santa Ana; Arturo Rivera Damas, bishop of Santiago de Maria, apostolic administrator of San Salvador; Marco Rene Robelo, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador; Freddy Delgado A., secretary general of CEDES"

MILITARY OPERATIONS 'SERIOUSLY' AFFECT MORAZAN

PA210301 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1620 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] All sectors in the northern part of Morazan Department have been seriously affected by military operations and clashes with subversive groups. San Fernando, El Rosario, San Simon, San Isidro and other towns have been compelled to close clinics, schools and even municipalities in order to aid peasant refugees which already number more than 30,000. Service organizations have been allowed by the army into the area to help the refugees. The press, however, has had serious limitations in its work.

SECURITY FORCES, CIA CHARGED WITH PERSECUTION

PA202124 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The CIA and the Salvadoran national security agency are participating in the persecution being practiced against Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica. This charge is made in a communique by the Revoutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, which also maintains that fascist individuals who make up the so-called Free Costa Rica Movement are also involved in this persecution.

The document adds that last Saturday, Mariano Martinez Figueroa, a Salvadoran, was deported, while Salvador Alvarado and Oscar Armando Samayao have been under arrest since last week. It urges honest and democratic officials of the Costa Rican Government not to permit acts of this kind, which are violations of human rights.

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] has maintained that disputes within the military-Christian Democratic junta of El Salvador are being resolved by means of physical liquidation. The FARN emphasized that the basic cause of this macabre procedure is the insatiable thirst for power of Jose Napoleon Duarte, a member of the Salvadoran junta.

WOMEN, CHILDREN DIE IN CONTINUING VIOLENCE

PA210054 [Editorial Report] San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish at 1850 GMT on 20 October reported that at least 13 bodies were examined by the authorities this morning in various parts of San Salvador and its neighboring districts. Among the bodies were those of four children whose ages range from 10 to 15 years. They were found on the central north highway. In Soyapango a woman was machinegunned at the municipal market and Antonio Ramoz Salazar was killed at the eastern terminal. Other bodies were identified as Jorge Teheran Gullen, found in Durango District in San Antonio Aval, and Oscar Tovar Navarro from La Garita.

San Salvador Radio Central in Spanish reported at 1800 GMT that four subversive-looking youths were found early this morning in San Martin. They had been killed by the Death Squad.

Reports from municipal employees say that the four youths were killed about 0200 by several men in a large automobile who left behind a piece of cardboard with the Death Squad's initials.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish reports at 1803 GMT that four other youths were found dead in Apopa along the north highway. The bodies were half-naked and had no personal documents. The youths had been shot to death.

San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish reported at 1450 GMT that a man was shot to death before Don Rua Church by a group of men. The dead man was identified as Jose Isabel Argueta Fuentes.

GUATEMALA

KILLING OF POLICEMEN, GUERRILLA ATTACKS REPORTED

PA201924 [Editorial Report] Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 20 October 1980 reports the following incidents:

The police post at Petapa Avenue and 50th Street in Zone 12 of the Ciudad Real and Bello Horizonte area was attacked. The two policemen on duty were killed. Another policeman was killed while patrolling near a building closed by police orders on 15th Avenue and 5th Street in Zone 11. The attackers used 9 mm weapons.

Last night the police antinarcotics section at 1st Avenue and 24th Street in Zone 3 was attacked. The attackers threw three fragmentation bombs and killed a 62-year-old policeman who was due to retire next week. Three civilians, a man and two women, were wounded by the bombs. A policeman was also shot to death in Zone 12.

Troops and guerrillas clashed today in San Raimundo. Two guerrillas were killed in the clash. Four men were captured while attacking the San Jose de Prina police post.

Two more policemen were killed in the Montserrat area of Guatemala City. One of them was from the presidential guard.

Today police intensified their vehicle searches.

Over the weekend guerrillas captured six M-1 carbines and eight .38-caliber revolvers. In Raminal, a group of armed men machinegunned the home of a military commissioner's aide. A bomb was thrown last night at the home of Hugo Emilio Marroquin, director of the Shubaz hydroelectric project damaging the front door. The attackers fled in two automobiles.

Rodolfo Guzman Montoya, a local lawyer was assassinated in Escuintla.

A banner bearing markings of a terrorist organization was found today in Betania area in Zone 7. Police deactivated three dynamite bombs tied to the banner.

In Villanueva, an Agricultural Ministry pickup truck was burned and three propaganda bombs exploded while a bomb explosion damaged the courthouse.

Two German-made grenades were found in the downtown area in Esquipula.

In Peten, 12 alleged guerrillas attacked the ticket office at El Peten Park, disarmed the eight guards, stealing their uniforms and the day's cash receipts.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL COFFEE QUOTA--The International Coffee Council has decided to reduce Guatemala's coffee quota by 900,000 sacks weighing 132 pounds each. Guatemala has been left with a quota of 2.1 million sacks while its production is 3 million sacks. [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAS

SALVADORAN CITIZENS ARRESTED AS GUERRILLAS

PA210253 Tegucigalpa Radio Americ .n Spanish 1750 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] A total of 21 Salvadoran citizens are in prison in La Esperanza, capital of Itibuca Department, accused by the Honduran military authorities of being guerrillas opposed to the Salvadoran Christian Democratic junta. The military authorities also said that they seized a large quantity of arms, ammunition and explosives from the guerrillas. The Honduran authorities are planning to deport the Salvadorans because they cannot remain in Honduras much longer.

In the meantime, the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has said that these people are not guerrillas, but rather are part of the thousands of Salvadoran fleeing every day from El Salvador to escape from the brutal repression unleashed by the Salvadoran National Guard and paramilitary groups against the people.

The same organization issued a communique charging that there are elderly persons, pregnant women and children among the refugees. The communique says that they crossed the Honduran border on 12 October and that they were immediately arrested by the Honduran military police and brought to La Esperanza, where they are waiting for the Honduran authorities to decide what they are going to do with them.

The Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People, formed by 33 worker, peasant, student, teacher and political organizations, has asked the Honduran Government not to expel the refugees to El Salvador because to do so would be a form of collaboration with the Salvadoran tyranny and would be sending them to a sure death. The democratic and progressive sectors of Honduras cannot permit this to happen.

NICARAGUA

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PA181458 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 10

[Official report of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission; dated 3 October]

[Text] Official report addressed to the Nicaraguan people, the authorities of the National Reconstruction Government, the national humanitarian and religious organizations and the international community.

The Missing Persons: An Abominable Somozist Crime That We Must Eradicate From the Sandinist Fatherland

Motivated by the government's recent creation of the national Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which shows the government's increasing concern to fulfill its solemn commitments with the Nicaraguan people and the international community in the field of human rights, and encouraged by the UN Human Rights Commission's decision to create a "special working group to deal with the cases of involuntary or forced disappearances," the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH) began, in August, an intense campaign to find missing persons.

The following steps are being taken in the course of this campaign:

--Personal interviews with the relatives of the missing people.

--Detailed study of each case from its legal viewpoint as well as its socioeconomic aspects and the related psychosocial problems.

--Realization or complement of the legal ("habeas corpus") and humanitarian efforts.

--Publication in LA PRENSA of the photographs of the missing persons with brief explanations.

--Report of the duly updated cases to the Nicaraguan episcopal conference and the Evangelical Committee for Development (CEPAD).

--Report of the cases to various international humanitarian organizations, specifically the UN Human Rights Commission, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, the Red Cross International Committee, the International Commission of Jurists, the Pontifical Commission of Justice and Peace, the Latin American Bishops Conference (CELAM) and the International League of Human Rights.

1. Exposition of the Problem

The problem of involuntary or forced disappearance of people is a phenomenon which has its most recent origins in the brutal and criminal repressive measures adopted by the military regimes of the Southern Cone, particularly the fascist dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet and the Argentine military regime. It is done to suppress opposition politicians, leaving them completely defenseless and preventing their relatives from learning their whereabouts so that they would be unable to provide them with legal and medical aid and claim their bodies once dead.

During the Somozist regime, the national community was made aware of the problem of missing persons by the impressive charges made by the U.S. Capuchin priests in the country's northern and eastern regions and by the constant campaign undertaken by the CPDH.

The CPDH received written reports on the disappearance of more than 800 people during the Somozist regime. However, the CPDH members estimate that the problem reached considerably greater proportions and that it affected many people, mostly peasants of all ages and conditions. The number of missing people could have reached 3,000.

The situation is more complex at present. Among the 785 missing persons cases which has been reported to the CPDH from the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship through 30 September 1980, there are various kinds of cases, for example:

--People captured during the last days of the Somozist regime who were presumably prisoners when the National Reconstruction Government assumed power.

--A small number of combatants whose situation has not been clarified or whose place of burial has not been determined.

--People captured in national territory by military forces of the current Nicaraguan Government.

--Nicaraguans missing abroad, two of whom are presumably now in Nicaragua but whose whereabouts are unknown.

--Other cases difficult to determine.

Just as it occurred during the Somozist period, most of the people currently affected belong to the less favored sectors of Nicaraguan population. They mostly come from the peasant sector and the working class. Nevertheless, among the missing there is also an important number of citizens belonging to the higher social levels, including doctors, lawyers and so forth, as well as officers and collaborators of various importance the previous regime who were captured in different phases of the current period and whose situation has been unknown since the beginning or has passed through alternate periods in which the situation of the prisoner has been known and then he has disappeared. The missing people also include former members of the army and other institutions of the current government.

In many cases there is irrefutable proof or serious suspicion that "the missing person" has been executed, has been killed when, according to the official version, "he tried to escape," or he has simply been verbally reported as "executed" by subordinate officials or authorities.

It must be noted that even when some of the citizens included in this situation have been subsequently found, the fact that they were "missing" for several days, weeks or months means that serious administrative problems exist in the military and police. These are viewed with great attention and concern by international organizations. We also have to report these cases as they are evidence of serious structural irregularities.

2. Causes and Expressions of the Problem

--A general analysis of the existing cases has allowed us to pinpoint the immediate causes and concrete expressions of the problem of missing persons. They have been defined as follows:

--During the natural disorder existing during the first months, some soldiers or militia men took justice into their own hands within a confused and allegedly revolutionary justice system. Revenge and the settling of personal accounts also occurred.

--The extremely high number (excessive in our opinion) of prisoners detained in Nicaraguan prisons.

--The refusal by certain officials to accept the cooperation offered by various national and international human rights organizations to take a census of the prisoners.

--Situations which were created by legal measures of the present Nicaraguan judicial regime, such as Article 51 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans which denies the right to "habeas corpus" for "citizens investigated for crimes and which are committed during the Somozist period and included in the penal code and international agreements," have allowed innumerable abuses and left a large number of citizens completely defenseless.

--The existence of prisons or places of confinement outside the framework and control of the national penitentiary system. These places are what we call "illegal prisons." their existence has been duly proved and they consist not only of prisons spread throughout the nation but also of many "security houses" generally located under the same roof as the local state security department where persons are detained for several days or weeks before being transferred to other places of confinement.

--The use of aliases on the part of the present Nicaraguan Army which, in spite of our constant protests, is still maintained. Although it was a advisable and justified measure during the insurrectional period, the use of aliases cannot be permitted among officials who have jurisdiction over and are responsible for the lives, security and the physical integrity of others. This is a serious irregularity since if the true name and complete identification of those responsible for arrests is not known, these arrests cannot be blamed on anyone in particular. They therefore become authentic kidnappings and further jeopardize the prisoner's position.

--The existence of discriminatory lists drafted by the state security department and then passed to the national penitentiary system and the courts of appeals with the notation not to process "habeas corpus" writs for certain prisoners because they are involved in Article 51 of the statute of rights and guarantees.

--Irregularities in the processing of "habeas corpus" writs by the justice minister, who, according to the new "Civil Law for Freedom and Personal Security," has the specific responsibility to act as executor in the case of missing persons allegedly arrested" [quotation marks as published] (article 9). The judge does not always personally ascertain the location of a prisoner because he cannot make a complete search or because he is not allowed to enter the cells. In addition, the huge number of writs and the small number of persons assigned to these investigations does not allow an efficient search and creates an excessive backlog in the reports by the justice minister to the Masaya courts of appeal. There have been cases in which prisoners have been dead for many months before the report saying that they are detained in El Chipote is signed by Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo Martinez.

Finally we want to note that the direct cause for the scant attention which the government has given in a practical manner to the situation of missing persons, has been the thesis sustained by the government and promoted at the national and especially at the international level that in Nicaragua, except for the "few" cases during the first hours of the dictatorship's overthrow, there have been no deaths by firing squads or summary executions. Unfortunately, this is not true since we have sufficient data to state that, on the contrary, in our country, not only immediately after the overthrow of the genocidal dictatorship, but also during the following months, there have been deaths by firing squads and summary executions. There have also been many prison deaths which have not been reported to the people. One can imagine that many of the missing persons are included among these victims. Naturally, since the government has systematically refused to officially admit the existence of the problem of exeuctions, which is closely linked to the missing persons problem, the government has been reluctant to take efficient measures to solve the problem. We must explain that in recent television appearances by government officials and the interior minister himself, they have finally admitted that hundreds of prisoners were executed. This recognition, although truly late, puts an end to the previous official position and opens clearly positive perspectives.

Neither can we omit, as a well-defined precondition, the promotion of attitudes directly or indirectly by government authorities which incite hatred and lack of respect for fundamental rights of some persons because of alleged or real crimes which could be charged against them.

Besides being a clearly criminal action according to our existing legislation, the promotion of hatred leads in practice to a decrease in the respect for the life and dignity of persons.

3. Ill-Treatment and Tortures

In most cases of missing persons who have later been located, we have been able to determine that these have been the victims of ill-treatment and at times of serious torture.

The disappearance of an arrested person involves the harm done not only to the prisoner himself, but a sort of collective torture for the relatives. It is natural that these persons pass weeks and months in constant anguish and incur considerable expense, loss of time and neglect of work. This produces deep psychological and emotional disturbances among the affected which are in most cases, low income families.

4. A Present-Day Problem

It is evident that the problem of disappearances under the present regime occurred mostly during the first few weeks after the Somoza dictatorship's downfall. However, a study of the cases occurring over the past few months forces us to point out that it is still an ongoing problem, which continues to occur and which will not be overcome while the circumstances and causes still persist.

To illustrate what we have just stated with statistics, we present the following list of cases reported to the CPDH during the first 9 months of 1980:

January	12
February	9
March	12
April	9
May	8
June	7
July	19
August	13
September	4
[Total]	93

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

In view of the gravity and persistence of this problem, we believe it necessary, in the first place, to ask each of the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the members of the State Council and Supreme Court of Justice, within the framework of their respective jurisdictions, make a public pronouncement reiterating the validity of what was stated in the government program in which our junta of the Government of National Reconstruction makes a solemn commitment to the people of Nicaragua and to the international community to take concrete and effective steps to put an end to the disappearance of persons. Such statements must be accompanied by a reiteration of the legal sanctions contained in the laws in effect against all those persons, and specifically those authorities, be they civilian, police or military, who forcibly seize or detain persons outside of the mechanisms or institutional organizations our laws provide. Also covered, in the case of persons arrested, are all those officials or persons responsible for departments or state organizations who under any pretext maintain persons sequestered or beyond the effective control and the jurisdiction of the national penitentiary system and the proper police authorities.

In addition, we take the liberty of making the following specific recommendations aimed, in the first place, toward the speedy and definite establishment of the situation of persons who have disappeared and, in the second place, toward the alleviation of this grave problem:

1) That the national penitentiary system and the state security department publish in the newspaper with the highest circulation in the nation a complete list of all persons who have been imprisoned from the overthrow of the Somozist dictatorship to the present time, specifying the date and place of their arrest, and a list of all persons who are currently in all jails and places of confinement of various type under their respective jurisdiction and control.

2) That the national penitentiary system set up workable and operational mechanism for the daily control of prisoners as well as a system for registering the transfer of prisoners within the same prison or to other penitentiary centers, including any type of modification in their legal situation or their physical location. This census or register of prisoners must be permanently accessible to the relatives of the arrestees their lawyers and humanitarian organizations for the protection of prisoners.

4) The elimination of all formal or practical limitations on the application of the writ of habeas corpus and the access to all citizens, without any exception, to effective protection against the arbitrariness of the authorities.

5) The publication of the list of pseudonyms used by police or military officials who have made arrests, who have been or who currently are responsible for centers of detention.

6) The clear and public prohibition of the use of pseudonyms without being accompanied by true names.

7) Permission for the CPDH to make periodic visits to the various penal centers of the nation to maintain constant collaboration with penitentiary authorities and avoid a recurrance of the problem.

6. Final Considerations

The CPDH considers it a top priority to continue our work for missing or unlocated persons and our campaign to definitely erradicate this abominable Somozist crime from Sandinist fatherland.

We consider that the cases of all prisoners whose legal situation and location is not established by their relatives within the 24 hours following their arrest must be described as urgent and grave.

In compliance with the recommendations of international humanitarian organizations, all cases of this nature will be immediately reported to these organizations and considered technically as missing person cases until the prisoners are properly located and assured the effective enjoyment of the legal guarantees and full respect for their rights.

The present declaration constitutes a preliminary evaluation executed with the data and experiences obtained until now in the campaign in favor of missing persons and will be subjected to a deeper examination at the "meeting on disappeared and unaccounted for persons" which, as we announced, will be held soon with the participation of outstanding jurists and representatives of all sectors of national life.

Concluding, we wish to reiterate emphatically that the purpose of this campaign for unaccounted for and missing persons is that of cooperating, in a fraternal and patriotic Christian spirit, with the efforts of our Government of National Reconstruction in the field of human rights. The specific role being played by the CPDH in our revolutionary process is only explicable through the confidence bestowed upon us by all the nation's sectors and by the receptiveness and credibility which our relentless impartiality has achieved for us at international level. No other act by the CPDH within the context of this campaign may be interpreted as expression of our opinion regarding the innocence or guilt of the missing persons, which is not within our competence, but rather as a humanitarian service conducted strictly within international norms and inspired by our patriotic and Christian slogan: We are all brothers. United, let us defend human rights.

[Dated] Managua, 3 October 1980
CPDH

Ricardo Paiz Castillo	Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro
National president	Legal secretary
Xavier Zavala Cuadra	Jose Esteban Gonzalez R.
Secretary	National coordinator

INTERIOR MINISTRY CRITICIZES ACTION BY SECURITY AGENTS

PA201753 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 PP 1, 10

[Interior Ministry communique issued in Managua on 10 October]

[Text] The Interior Ministry informs the people that according to the initial investigations on the alleged incursion by a counterrevolutionary band in the city of El Viejo, Chinandega Department, where one person died and four other persons were kidnapped, the following actually happened:

1. No such counterrevolutionary band exists.

2. The persons responsible for the action were Chinandega Department state security agents who, to capture persons suspected of being involved in counterrevolutionary activities, planned and carried out that operation. It was completely divorced from the revolutionary principles of our security organizations and they carried it out without the knowledge of the regional Interior Ministry authorities.

3. Companeros Silvio Fonseca and Pedro Ciesa, who are responsible for security and operations in Chinandega Department have been arrested to determine the degree of their responsibility in the events. This is being done while the investigations continue on the suspicious elements that were affected by the application of incorrect methods.

4. A commission chaired by Comdr Marcos Somarriba and made up of Commanders Juan Jose Ubeda and Sergio Mendoza has been appointed to undertake an in-depth investigation of the events. It will present the results of its findings within 5 days.

5. The immediate release of the four persons kidnapped in El Viejo has been ordered.

The Interior Ministry reiterates its firm decision to eliminate forever the Somozist methods which were eradicated with the people's victory on 19 July.

The Interior Ministry has assumed responsibility for its acts and when the members of our ministry arrest anyone they must do so by identifying themselves as competent authorities.

We do not, nor will we ever, allow abuse or violation of people's rights regardless of who they are. In this case, as in any other case, we will find those responsible for thse actions which we repudiate. We promise that the penalties established by the revolutionary laws will be applied against those responsible.

Today as always we will be faithful to the truth. This is the policy of the revolution.

Issued in Managua on 10 October 1980. "Year of Literacy."
Interior Ministry Press and Public Relations Office.

GOVERNMENT PRESS DIRECTOR SCOLDS LA PRENSA CHIEF

PA200439 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 11 Oct 80 p 10

[All quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] The government has interpreted as another of LA PRENSA's ill-intended acts the publication of three photographs on the recent incidents in Bluefields with captions which seem to hint that they were censored and that in order to publish them it was necessary to obtain permission from Manuel Espinoza Enriquez, the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction propaganda and press director.

Espinoza Enriquez held a news conference yesterday to which he invited LA PRENSA director Pablo Antonio Cuadra and Pedro Chamorro, to protest and categorically deny the captions' malicious contentions.

He said that on Thursday afternoon he received Pedro Chamorro in his office. Chamorro wanted to show him some photographs of Bluefields.

Espinoza Enriquez said that he told Chamorro that under no circumstance should this meeting in which Chamorro was displaying some photographs be considered official. "I insisted that this meeting was not an inquiry."

Chamorro replied that according to decrees 511 and 512, "he tried to get a clearance for the photographs."

Chamorro could not deny Espinoza Enriquez' assertions to the effect that the showing of the photograph was not of an official nature.

Espinoza Enriquez also mentioned that a few days ago Chamorro had asked him if three persons had been killed in Bluefields. "I reminded him that during Somozism, which had censorship, unanswered questions were part of the news, but to print that type of news would leave the idea in the air that indeed something tragic had occurred. Chamorro accepted what I said and he told me he was not going to publish them. However, next day he published information talking about three deaths. I wish to make it clear that this not true. There were no deaths in the Bluefields incidents.

Chamorro said that "he had no intention of publishing the item, but that he had received the information from a member of the State Council, whom he did not identify.

Espinoza Enriquez said that Chamorro showed him some 30 photographs. In one of the photographs there were some young members of the Sandinist police forming a cordon with their arms, an absolutely different attitude from that of the former National Guard which repressed demonstrations with blood and fire.

The photographs published by LA PRENSA are those against Cubans. "In other words, they were chosen according to the intention it wanted to give the information."

In the meantime, Pablo Antonio Cuadra said there was some misunderstanding. I am sorry it has happened. We do not claim there is censorship, but lack of coordination in giving some information.

He admitted that he did not consider decrees 511 and 512 as censorship. At this point Espinoza Enriquez interrupted him to say that LA PRENSA had referred to the decrees as censorship.

Finally Espinoza Enriquez said that either the paper is not properly run or there is bad faith.

ROBELO SEES TOTALITARIAN TENDENCY IN GOVERNMENT

PA201322 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Alfonso Robelo, speaking on Friday, 10 October, to a crowd of more than 1,500 people who filled the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, denounced what he called "a clear tendency of the Nicaraguan Government toward a completely totalitarian position." He defined the Sandinist National Liberation Front as an armed party, and as the sole ruler of the country within a Marxist-Leninist concept.

Robelo said, "the world watched very closely the Nicaraguan people's struggle to overthrow the dictatorship. Today it is still watching, perhaps with a lesser display of notoriety in the communications media, what is happening in this second stage of the revolution."

He said, "we merely have to analyze the speeches of the frontist government leaders--that is what we must call them out of respect for the name of Sandino--to realize where this government is headed. We do not have to say anything. They speak for themselves."

FRENICA COORDINATOR AFFIRMS LIBERATION GOAL

PA180037 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1429 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Lenin Mario Rodriguez has said that it is not true he has renounced or will renounce Nicaragua's liberation as reported in an anonymous note released in the capital. He said communism always tries to divide the revolutionary movements following the well-known saying divide and conquer: The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Front [Frenica], of which I am a founding member and general coordinator, will pursue the struggle for democracy in my country and we are committed to support the internal front that already exists there.

He added that Nicaragua will see its real democratic liberation in 1981. However, Frenica does not espouse the idea of creating a government in exile presided over by Dr Urcuyo Maliano. Any gesture of solidarity with Dr Urcuyo is due to our contacts with the Nicaraguan Conservative Party. The movement led by economist Robelo, who belonged to the Sandinist government, the (Adren) group and the Nicaraguan Internal Front don't accept Urcuyo's leadership of a government in exile.

Since our organization doesn't follow individuals or bosses but seeks Nicaragua's liberation, we have temporarily stepped aside from the creation of the national unity government as we have told international organizations, the U.S. Government and U.S. Government agencies.

Our movement was organized in the United Stats. We have reported that we are ready to hold new talks with the movements struggling for liberation and democracy in America.

PARENTS PROTEST CHILD LABOR AS PART OF CURRICULUM

PA191544 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] We have received the following communication, which was signed by 252 parents from Rivas:

The undersigned parents of Rivas called a general meeting to voice our justified alarm over Education Ministry disposition No 74, article A, dated 9 June 1980, and to publicly protest its contents, which are detrimental to parental authority [patria potestad], which we do not wish to relinquish at any time, and also to protest disposition No 90 issued by the same ministry on 20 September 1980 to explain the previous disposition.

We have unanimously decided to state that:

1. We consider that by issuing disposition No 90 to explain disposition No 74, the Education Ministry is tacitly admitting that it made a mistake which had to be corrected for the benefit of the revolutionary process and our children's future education.

2. The fact is that young students are leaving their classes to harvest cotton, sugarcane and coffee and are absent for practically the whole month of December to make money to contribute to the family budget. This is a practice that belongs to the past and should be eliminated. In addition, disposition No 90 is discriminatory since it differentiates between rural and urban students, because the former must consider it compulsory to harvest while the latter may consider it voluntary. In both cases, both work for free, which is contradictory to the established principle that all work must be paid for. Even more importantly, it is a violation of the child labor prohibition, one of the labor rights that has been gained. Furthermore, the human aspect of the situation must be taken into consideration in the case of peasants, who may believe that their source of income is going to be taken from them.

A. Several contradictory situations may be deduced from the correction issued: first, the vocational aspect of education. Students are being taught theoretically. They used to be taught a class in agriculture which, together with practical knowledge, would train them for the task which today is being assigned to them without proper training. This is counterproductive since children are not properly prepared to engage in these tasks in the fields.

In addition to violating children's rights, there is a marked difference between the pretext of "income" on the one hand and free and voluntary labor on the other.

B. It should be pointed out that according to article 5, "the Education Ministry will determine the academic credit assigned to this task. Those who do not participate get no credit."

This involves a threatening government stance regarding all those involved in this "school and work integration" since they are being forced to "do it."

We consider that 98 percent of the Nicaraguan people are Christians. Therefore, with all due respect for the minister of public education, we demand, for the good of our children and the future of our revolutionary process and, consequently, the future of our fatherland, that this initiative be annulled since it only produces dissatisfaction, division and anguish and harms the vital interests of authentic national unity.

[Signed] Mercedes Dominguez, Teresa Calderon, Antonio Bustos, Argentina Vargas, Antonio Gonzalez, Vilma Garcia, Noel Carranza, Leonor Hernandez, Yelba Guerra, Petrona Espinoza, Felix Ibarra, Manuel Sanchez, Dora de Lacayo, Laura de Vanegas, Luz Aragon. There are 252 signatures in all.

ROA DENOUNCES LACK OF ACTION AGAINST ATTACKERS OF UN STAFF

FL202315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations--Cuba has denounced a number of hostile actions recently committed against diplomatic personnel and the Cuban Mission to the United Nations without any action taken against the attackers. The denunciation was made in a letter from Cuban Permanent Representative Raul Roa Kouri to the chairman of the committee in charge of relations with the host country and distributed at the United Nations as an official document.

The letter notes that such actions have been carried out in violation of international law and the Geneva and other conventions on the treatment of diplomatic representatives or missions, and in violation of the agreement signed between the United Nations and the U.S. Government as host country.

The letter lists the repeated incidents in which suspicious automobiles occupied by persons of apparent Cuban origin, obviously armed, have followed automobiles of members of the Cuban mission or of the PRENSA LATINA news agency. The assassination of Cuban diplomatic attache Felix Garcia Rodriguez is singled out among these actions. He was shot to death as he was driving an automobile in the New York Burough of Queens on 11 September.

5-YEAR PLANNING ACCORD SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL201257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The top planning organs of Cuba and Czechoslovakia have signed a protocol to coordinate the exchange plans of the two countries for the 1981-85 period. The protocol takes into account the CEMA accords and the measures provided for in specific, long-term programs. Czechoslovakia will give valuable assistance to our country in the area of agriculture, especially citrus, and in the development of the national electro-energetic system. Ordinary trade between the two countries will grow by more than 55 percent in the coming 5-year period.

Deputy Premier Ends Visit

FL202214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Vaclav Hula, deputy premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has left for home after holding talks in Havana. Hula and the delegation that accompanied him were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport by Humberto Perez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board of Cuba. Hours earlier, the Cuban and Czechoslovak planning chiefs had signed a protocol marking the final meeting to coordinate the national economic plans of the two countries for the next 5-year period.

CASTRO GREETS GDR'S HONECKER, STOPH ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Telegram from Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on the GDR national day]

[Text] Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 31st founding anniversary of the GDR, it is a pleasure for me to express to you the most sincere and cordial congratulations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, as well as on my own behalf.

In the time since the historic founding of the first worker-peasant state on German soil, the GDR has achieved impressive successes in building a developed socialist society. Under the proven leadership of the SED, it is advancing with firm step toward the establishment of the foundations of communism. This anniversary falls at a time of preparations for the 10th SED congress, for which the GDR people are struggling to fulfill the high targets in the economy and production, scientific-technical, social and cultural fields. Of considerable significance also are the many-sided activities of the GDR for the consolidation of the international positions of socialism, for detente, peace and for solidarity with the struggle for national and social liberation, against the policy of cold war and the oppression and exploitation of peoples, a policy which imperialism strives to implement.

We are extremely satisfied with the close ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between our peoples, parties and governments. These ties have been made even tighter as a result of the comprehensive and fruitful talks which we conducted during your recent visit to our country. This visit provided a grand opportunity for obtaining an even greater agreement, which was durably expressed in the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by us. Also of great significance for the further strengthening of our integration was the conclusion of the protocol on the results of the coordination of national economic plans in the years 1981-85 which established the foundations for significant cooperation and for a dynamic increase in the trade exchange. On this occasion, the solid principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism by which our relations are guided have once more become evident.

I avail myself of this occasion to wish you success in preparing and holding the 10th SED Congress, whose resolutions will undoubtedly advance the stormy development of the GDR for the benefit of its working people. With best personal wishes,

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the Councils and of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

SEYCHELLES' HODOUL COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH CASTRO

FL201609 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Jacques Hodoul, foreign minister of the Republic of Seychelles, has said in an exclusive interview with the "Radio Reloj" program that he was very happy and satisfied with his meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Hodoul, a member of the Central Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front in charge of political affairs and international relations, said that Fidel had told him that Cuba supported the people of Seychelles in their building of a new life. Hodoul stressed that Cuba has given its support to the struggle of small countries and that in the course of the meeting Fidel expressed much interest on learning of the threats by the imperialists and reactionary forces against the people of Seychelles.

Hodoul asserted that the Venezuelan Government's attempt to release the perpetrators of the Barbados crime is as criminal as the assassin's crime itself.

SELA SECRETARY, BENIN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVE IN HAVANA

FL201125 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Carlos Alzamora, permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System, SELA, has arrived in this capital at the invitation of the revolutionary government. Manuel Torres, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, received the distinguished visitor at the airport. During his stay with us, Carlos Alzamora will meet with Cuban officials on SELA activities involving cooperation, coordination and consultation in Latin America.

The foreign minister of Benin also arrived in our country on a private and friendly visit. He was received at the airport by acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo.

CTC NATIONAL COUNCIL OPENS 20-21 OCT MEETING

FL201600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] The 41st national council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] is meeting at the CTC's Ernst Thaelmann Hall. The meeting is chaired by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo.

The morning session opened with a quorum of 122 participants. Eduardo Castillo, secretary general of the Confederation of Workers of Peru, is attending the session. He is also a member of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party.

The main report was read by Roberto Veiga, member of the Central Committee and CTC general secretary. The document includes a roundup of the most important activities carried out by the labor movement from the last council through the first half of this year.

The council is expected to end tomorrow, following approval of the main report and the adoption of several agreements on the tasks that will take precedence in honor of the 2d party congress.

Wage Reform, Education Stressed

FL201903 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The 41st meeting of the national council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC--opened this morning. The main report read by Roberto Veiga, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the CTC, is being debated at the meeting.

The report emphasized that more than 680,000 workers have attained a sixth-grade education or 96 percent of our labor force which did not have that level of schooling. It is also stressed in the report that the work done to complete the sugarcane planting plan is commendable and that about 400,000 workers already have benefitted from the general wage reform.

The main report read by Veiga explains that by next year more than 1.3 million workers will be working according to the pay system based on productivity and more than 800,000 will be receiving bonuses. We already have more than 950,000 workers getting paid according to productivity which ensures that the goal of 1 million we set for ourselves will be surpassed, Roberto Veiga emphasized in the reading of the main report. The report, which was read to 122 members of the CTC national council, states elsewhere that 97 percent of the country labor force belong to the various national trade unions.

BRIEFS

CENSUS, SURVEYS RESOLUTION--The State Committee for Statistics has issued Resolution 124 of 1980 which establishes the procedure for approval and execution of censuses, economic surveys and inventories of a national nature. The resolution states that because of their scope and complexity, they involve high expenditures and the use of human and material resources, therefore, such activities must be evaluated constantly. In his regard Resolution 124 stipulates that those who wish to carry out this type of research must request approval of the State Committee for Statistics. This resolution also requires that 1980 plans must be submitted before 30 November [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Oct 80 FL]

JAMAICA

MANLEY PRESENTS EVIDENCE IN MCGANN MURDER CASE

PA180212 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley today presented categorical evidence confirming that Roy McGann, Jamaica's deputy minister of national security and defense, was assassinated by police in Gordonstown, east of Kingston, the island's capital.

At a news conference held at the Jamaican Government's headquarters, Manley read several excerpts of the forensic report on McGann's autopsy. He also displayed a map showing in detail the place where the crime was committed.

Roy McGann was shot pointblank with a high-power rifle while trying, with his arms held high, to identify himself before 8 or 10 policemen who had emerged from among a large group of followers of the opposition Jamaica Labor Party, who were aggressively surrounding McGann's official vehicle, Manley told newsmen. He added that McGann's personal escort, Police Corporal Errol White was shot to death while trying to aid the mortally wounded deputy minister.

McGann's funeral will reportedly take place Wednesday.

SEAGA CHARGES GOVERNMENT DEFAULTS ON FOREIGN LOANS

FL171745 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The Government of Jamaica has defaulted on some of its overseas debts, owed to a consortium of United States banks and has paid neither principal nor interest since September, opposition leader Mr Edward Seaga said yesterday.

Speaking at a news conference on the JLP's [Jamaica Labor Party] manifesto Mr Seaga, said: "The government has definitely defaulted."

He said this development meant that any of the 80 banks which formed the consortium could move against the Government of Jamaica to attack the bauxite levy or an Air Jamaica plane, or any other asset of the government overseas.

Mr Seaga said that the banks had held off a decision on repayment of principal, but the agreement provided for the continued payment of interest. This, the government had not done since last month, putting itself in a position of default.

Options

Responding to a question about possible association with the International Monetary Fund, should the JLP win the coming election. Mr Seaga said that the JLP government, would have more than one option, since his party enjoyed a better relationship with international financing institutions than does the present PNP [People's National Party] government.

Therefore, he said, the JLP would have more leverage in determining the sources from which it would draw funds. Basically the terms and conditions of each source would be examined, and the decision as to what would be accepted would be determined by what was best for the country.

Dealing with Jamaica's foreign exchange situation, Mr Seaga said he could find no reason to accept the contention that it was entirely due to world conditions. The major contributor to the difficult world situation had been the dramatic escalation in the price of oil, but Jamaica had more than compensated for these increases by the bauxite levy.

Mr Seaga said that while there had been a total oil bill increase of $499.5 million since 1975, Jamaica had earned $915 million through the bauxite levy in the period. Yet the country had moved into a minus position in its foreign reserves.

Regarding the JLP's policy on publicly-owned companies, Mr Seaga said it would examine each to see whether it would be more effectively run by private or by the public sector and this would be the criterion by which decisions would be made as to what was retained under public control.

Speaking on agriculture, Mr Seaga said the areas of marketing, financing and services would be re-organized under a JLP government. Services would be decentralized as had been done in an earlier JLP administration where autonomous land authorities had been established.

He said many of the commodity organizations no longer were functioning in the roles contemplated for them when they were established during the 1940s and 1950s. In many cases now-a-days they were taking off too much of the commodity prices to the disadvantage of farmers, and would have to be re-organized.

Official Denial

FL171755 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 12 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The government has not defaulted on any of its obligations to U.S. commercial banks. This was stated yesterday by Minister of Finance Hugh Small. He was reacting to the report that Mr Seaga, the leader of the opposition, had said on Friday that the government had defaulted on payments of interest on debts owed to a consortium of United States banks.

In reply, Mr Small said yesterday that the facts that all interest payments owed by the government on its official debts have been paid. He said that the agreement on deferral of payments or principal "is an extension to the deferred and refinancing agreement that has been in place for some time." He continued: "These arrangements have been undertaken in order to permit government to undertake a comprehensive and global scheduling discussions with banks immediately after election."

'False Report'

Mr Small said in reaction to Mr Seaga's view that any of the banks in the consortium could attach the bauxite levy or any other asset of the government over-seas, that the bauxite levy payment for October had already been made to the government from September at the request of the governments; and "that no bank dared take any step to interfere with our property."

Mr Small accused Mr Seaga of making the suggestion to instigate some members of the banking committee to act against Jamaica's property, and accused him further of making the 'false' report for party political advantage.

MANLEY FILES LIBEL SUIT AGAINST SEAGA, PUBLICIST

PA190240 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has filed a suit in a New York court against rightist opposition leader Edward Seaga and (Antabo) Associated, his American public relations firm, in connection with a libelous statement carried in 15,000 U.S. and Canadian publications.

Donald Duncan, secretary general of the ruling People's National Party, stressed in Kingston that these statements contained slanderous terms against Manley and expressed directly, falsely and maliciously that the prime minister was involved in criminal activities.

In his charges against Seaga and his American publicity agents, Manley states that the publication of these false statements was intended to damage his personal and professional reputation and harm his coutnry.